

The Lexington Gazette

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HEALTH BOARD ISSUES

A "FLY CATECHISM"

Good Rules for Exterminating the National Pest

The Board of Health of Indianapolis, Ind., has issued a "Fly Catechism" which it would be well for all Gazette readers to commit to memory, particularly at this time of the year, when every effort made in exterminating the national pest will count for so much more than it would later in the season, when so many more billions of flies will have been brought into existence. It follows:

1. Where is the fly born? In manure and filth.
2. Where does the fly live? In every kind of filth.
3. Is anything too filthy for the fly to eat? No.
4. (a) Where does he go when he leaves the vault and the manure pile and the spittoon? Into the kitchen and the dining room. (b) What does he do there? He walks on the bread, fruit and vegetables; wipes his feet on the butter and bathes in the buttermilk.
5. Does the fly visit the patient sick with consumption, typhoid fever, and cholera infantum? He does—and may call on you next.
6. Is the fly dangerous? He is man's worst pest and more dangerous than wild beast or rattlesnake.
7. What diseases does the fly carry? He carries typhoid fever, tuberculosis and summer complaint. How? On his wings and hairy feet. What is his correct name? Typhoid Fly.
8. Did he ever kill any one? He killed more American soldiers in the Spanish-American War than the bullets of the Spaniards.
9. Where are the greatest number of cases of typhoid fever, consumption and summer complaint? Where there are most flies.
10. Where are there most flies? Where there is most filth.
11. Why should we kill the fly? Because he may kill us.
12. How shall we kill the fly? (a) Destroy all the filth about the house and yard; (b) pour lime into the vault and on the manure; (c) kill the fly with a wire-screen paddle, sticky paper, or kerosene oil.
13. Kill the fly in any way, but—kill the fly!

Richeson's Body Is Buried By His Mother's Side

The final wishes of the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, who was electrocuted in Boston in May for the murder of Avis Linnell, were last Thursday carried out, when his remains were exhumed from the old grave yard on his father's farm, four miles from Amherst Court House, and were laid to rest beside those of his mother, whose grave is in the cemetery a short distance from the latter town. When the remains were brought from Boston in May they were met at Amherst depot by the father and brothers of the deceased and were taken by a circuitous route to the grave yard where the grandparents of Clarence Richeson were buried and there the interment took place. Publicity was carefully avoided and the remains would have lain undisturbed as far as the male members of the family were concerned, but the sisters of the former minister desired that he should be buried as he wished, next to his mother's grave, and to this Mr. Richeson, senior, consented.

A Lynchburg undertaker exhumed the remains in the presence of one brother. The remains were in perfect condition, the features being composed and an open Bible being held in the hand. In a heavy rain the journey to the Amherst cemetery was made, where the grave had been dug. The casket was lowered and prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins a Baptist minister. Marble cross with a brief inscription will be placed over it.

The election of Mr. Wm. F. McCombs to the honorable and responsible position of chairman of the National Democratic Committee seems to meet with the approval of all leading Democrats.

A bigamist is a man who has more wives than brains.

15 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Drastic Reforms in Express Rates Recommended

Sweeping reductions in express rates averaging in general, approximately 15 per cent; drastic reforms in regulations and practices, and comprehensive changes in the methods of operation are prescribed in a report made public Friday by the Interstate Commerce Commission of its investigation into the business of the thirteen great express companies of the United States.

Dealing with the identity of interest between the various companies, the report finds that while these companies are separate legal entities, "it is of interest to regard this fact that by stock ownership and otherwise they are so interlaced, intertwined and interlocked that it is with difficulty we can trace any one of the greater companies as either wholly independent in its management or the agency of a single railroad system. So that while these companies operate separately and compete with each other for traffic, the express business may be said to be almost a family affair. An interesting genealogical tree, in fact, might be drawn showing a common ancestry in all of the larger companies. And while many names may be used to designate these companies, it is within the fact to say that aside from the operation of the minor and distinctive railroad express companies, the express business of the United States is managed by not more than three groups of interests."

The greatest reduction of rates proposed is on small packages—that is, on parcels which weigh less than twelve pounds. Rates on packages of more than twelve pounds were found to be more reasonable than those on smaller parcels.

Real Estate and Property Transfers Recorded

The following deeds of bargain and sale were entered of record in the Clerk's Office of Rockbridge county for two weeks ending July 20, 1912:

Trustees Lexington Presbyterian church to F. L. McClung, portion of the "Parsopage Lot" on White Street, Lexington, \$2,500.

Virginia Leighton to Naomi Leighton, land lying on waters of Elk's Creek, Natural Bridge district.

C. D. Palmer to T. M. Smith, 1 acre adj. Lula B. Davis, Lexington district, \$125.

Bessie G. Peebles to W. H. Bond, one-seventh undivided interest in hotel property in Glasgow, owned by the late B. G. Gabbart, \$350.

Jas. C. Zollman to W. C. Agnor, 91 acres four and one-half miles southwest of Lexington adj. R. T. Zollman, Lexington district, \$4,100.

Mrs. Nelia A. Pence Chittum to Housell E. Pence, house and lot on Main street, Lexington, adj. skating rink.

R. S. McCluer, etc., to Ella T. Herring, releasing their interest in "Clover Hill" tract of land, Natural Bridge district.

H. G. Herring, etc., to Ella T. Herring, releasing their interest in "Clover Hill" tract of land, Natural Bridge district.

J. A. Austin to Wm. Thomas, tract adj. F. T. Anderson, being that portion of J. H. Johnson estate allotted R. J. Matheeny, \$50.

W. H. Harris to Ida Harris, two tracts of 37 1-10 and 35 acres, respectively, adj. A. L. Steele, South River district, \$1,000.

Mrs. W. S. Hannah to Hugh Goodson Willis, 16 acres and 15 poles on north fork of Cedar Creek, adj. E. M. Ruff, Natural Bridge district, \$300.

Another Snake Story

Last week somebody entered a detached building used as an eating room at Emanuel Alger's place on top of the Blue Ridge. There upon the table from which the family had recently eaten breakfast was a huge rattlesnake, drinking the broth off a dish of rice. A gun was procured and the snake shot to pieces. It had nine rattles and a button.—Page County News.

VIRGINIA ASLEEP BUT NOT SERVILE

She Submits to Being Governed By a Machine

DOES NOT REPRESENT PEOPLE

People Already Waking to Duty of A New Day

"Virginia, in spite of its splendid traditions, is today in its subservient to a machine, one of the most servile States of the Union." This is the editorial comment of Mark Sullivan in Collier's Weekly in his discussion of the appearance of Thomas F. Ryan as a Virginia delegate at Baltimore. This statement is not true. Virginia is not servile. But Virginia is asleep.

Virginia does submit to being governed by a machine that fails to represent the people. She does permit men to make of her public service a means of individual aggrandizement, of continuance in fat places, of putting personal friendship above the common good. In blind devotion to the principle of party regularity, her citizens have acquiesced in perpetuating a selfish group. These men have departed from their ancient traditions; they have failed to voice the needs of the common people; they have retarded progress; they have set an embargo on big leadership; they have opposed modern methods of government; they have blighted initiative, perpetuated obsolete and extravagant ways of conducting public business; they have failed to measure up to the responsibilities with which Virginia entrusted them. Virginia has been indifferent, but she is not, in Mr. Sullivan's sense, servile.

She is indifferent to the charge that she who once fed American Commonwealths in the wisdom and greatness of her statesmanship now trails in the rear. Formerly reform, progress, enthusiasm for liberty and democracy were born in Virginia. Now we hear of the "Iowa Idea," or of the "Wisconsin Plan," but never of the "Virginia Ideal." When the great experiment of self-government was being undertaken George Mason drew its charter, Thomas Jefferson threw down the gauntlet, George Washington achieved the victory. Yet today, when the struggle is waged for free opportunity, equality before the law, and destruction of special privileges, Virginia no longer leads. She sends Thomas Fortune Ryan, the bodily incarnation of the abuses calling for correction, as her delegate to the National Convention.

Virginia thinks of herself as conservative, and that conservatism has brought her perilously near to lethargy and ignorance. She is not servile, but drowsily content. When she wakes, that moment will see the end of Bourbonism, of reactionary policies, of undemocratic policies, of undemocratic practice upon which the machine is built.

History disproves idle talk of a servile Virginia. Interwoven in the fibre of her life are the finest characters and the loftiest ideals. Her people are sound, honest, democratic, wisely progressive. The foundation of her faith remains unshaken. If the Times-Dispatch did not believe this, it would not feel so deep the failure of Virginia to express her true self. But we do believe that Virginia is still bent on high things. She will take her right place in helping to mold government into an instrument for serving all the people. The machine will be destroyed because it is out of touch with Virginia ideals and does not answer modern needs. Virginia is not servile. She is asleep. Yet already she is waking to the duty of a new day.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"It was my fight and it is my victory," said Mr. Roosevelt, when he heard of the expulsion of Senator William Lorimer from the United States Senate. "The whole thing began when I refused to dine with him at the Hamilton Club dinner."

If you would be popular you must be a good forgetter.

SPEAKER CLARK LED HOSTS TO SEA GIRT

Democratic House Members Call On Gov. Wilson

A CORDIAL WELCOME GIVEN

Book of Autographs Presented to Presidential Candidate

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, led his caravan of followers a tortuous way along the dusty roads of Sea Girt to Governor Wilson's summer home, on the New Jersey coast Saturday. They came, 116 strong, from the House of Representatives in a special train from Washington to shake hands with the nominee and bid him God speed for the Presidency. It was the first time in the history of the United States that Democrats or Republicans in Congress had quit their work to dash across the country and hail the party standard-bearer.

Governor Wilson met them half way down the walk stretching away from his front porch to the roadway, and escorted Mr. Clark to the wide porch and there completed the welcome by grasping every pilgrim by the hand.

Mr. Clark had something to say and he did not wait until the long line of Representatives had filed by and had its collective say, so he held up the procession for a minute or two and told the Governor that they had come to see him and wish him well in his fight, and that they had brought along their autographs in a little book to remind him some day that the Democratic majority of the House had closed up office and traveled down to Sea Girt to get acquainted with the next President. Would he please take it?

Governor Wilson expressed his appreciation of the honor done him and said he hoped it was just the beginning of a long acquaintance.

Farmers Getting Higher Price for Their Products

The farmers of the country were being paid more by 17.5 per cent for their products on July 1 this year than they received last year at that time.—Victor H. Olmsted, chief of the bureau of statistics, Department of Agriculture, announced a few days ago.

This increase in prices was the average on crops which represent about three fourths of the value of all crops of the nation.

The increase in price in cents being paid the farmer July 1, this year, over those on the same date last year included:

Corn, 11; wheat and oats, 15; barley, 12; rye, 6 1-2; buckwheat, 6; potatoes, 7; hay, \$1.50.

There was an increase of 7 cents in the price of flax seed and 3 cents in cotton.

Increase in the prices of others products included:

Hogs, 99 cents; beef cattle, 80; veal calves, 51; eggs, 2 1-2; butter, 3; sheep, 28; lambs, 51; milch cows, \$1.98; milk, 2 1-2; beans, 43; sweet potatoes, 16; onions, 21; clover seed, \$2.89; timothy seed, \$1.44; wool, unwashed, 3; cabbage, 21; broom corn, \$10 (ton); bran, \$3.48.

Why?

It was almost national acknowledgment that, through all these years, Mr. Bryan has been right and his opponent wrong. It was thunderous indorsement, after 20 years, of that for which Mr. Bryan has striven, and a thunderous clamor from the rank and file of an opposing party for the application at Washington of the policies that Mr. Bryan had never abandoned, never compromised and never failed to defend.

If Mr. Bryan fought for progressiveness when it was friendless, why should he no fight for it in triumph?

When the things he has battled for throughout his political career are on the eve of triumph, why should Mr. Bryan permit thimberigging politicians at Baltimore to cheat him, and the country, out of the fruits of his struggle?—Portland (Oregon) Journal.

THE FARMER'S CREED

What the Agriculturist Should Do To Win Success

I believe in clover, I believe in cow peas, I believe in soy beans, and above all, I believe in alfalfa, the queen of forage plants.

I believe in a permanent agriculture, a soil that shall grow richer rather than poorer from year to year.

I believe in hundred bushel corn and in fifty bushel wheat, and I shall not be satisfied with anything less.

I believe that the only good weed is a dead weed, and that a clean farm is as important as a clean conscience.

I believe in the farm boy and the farm girl, the farmer's best crops and the future's best hope.

I believe in the farm woman, and will do all in my power to make her life easier and happier.

I believe in a country school that prepares for country life, and a country church that teaches its people to love deeply and live honorably.

I believe in the community spirit, a pride in homes and neighbors, and I will do my part to make my own community the best in the State.

I believe in better roads. I will use the road drag conscientiously whenever opportunity offers, and I will not "soldier" when working out on my road tax.

I believe in the farmer, I believe in farm life, I believe in the inspiration of the open country.

I am proud to be a farmer, and I will try earnestly to be worthy of the name.

I believe in honest statements about crop yields and fine cattle and standard measures rather than mouth measures.

I believe in a home that reverences God and does not slander a neighbor—a home where there are family prayers, and where the little ones say "Now I lay me down to sleep."—The Virginia Journal of Education.

Two Colonels in Plain Contrast

Under the caption, "The case of Mr. Roosevelt," Senator La Follette has written the following editorial in the current number of La Follette's Weekly:

"Bryan at Baltimore, foregoing all chance of his own nomination, marshalling all his forces, braving Tammany and the trusts, to rescue his party from their domination, carrying the convention for the adoption of the most progressive Democratic platform yet offered, and the nomination of the most progressive Democratic candidate available, was a towering figure of moral power and patriotic devotion to civic righteousness.

"Roosevelt at Chicago, backed by money deprived from the stock-watering operations of the steel trust and the harvester trust, organizing what are now confessed to have been fake contests as to nearly 200 delegates in order to control the Republican convention and secure his own nomination, refusing to aid in making a progressive platform, bound to have the nomination or destroy the Republican party, was a most striking example of misdirected power and unworthy ambition.

Roosevelt had as great an opportunity to serve the progressive cause at Chicago as Bryan had Baltimore. But Roosevelt was serving the man, not the cause."

Negro Babies Happiest

Negro babies, according to the child hygiene bureau of the New York City Health Department, are much better humored than other babies. A large number of pickaninnies are being cared for this summer in connection with the department's infant milk stations, and a report by the head of the bureau comments on their conduct as follows:

"The little negro babies seldom are fretty. They are the most philosophical baby patients we have. You rarely hear one cry, but the white babies cry a great deal, especially when they are being weighed."

Keep an eye on your friends; you know what to expect from your enemies.

NEW PROFESSOR OF LAW FOR WASHINGTON & LEE

Mr. Robt. W. Withers Has Accepted Bradford Professorship

Mr. Robert Walker Withers has accepted the Bradford professorship of Constitutional Law, established by the Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee University at their annual meeting in June. This announcement followed upon the election of Mr. Withers on June 27 by the executive committee of the Board of Trustees, and a mature consideration of the offer by him in connection with other attractive propositions for his services in Roanoke and Norfolk.

The establishment of an additional professorship was made necessary by the continued rapid increase in the law school. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, in response to the petition of the law faculty, adopted the following resolutions with regard to the Law School:

1. Resolved, That the Board concurs in the opinion of the law faculty that the course given in the Law School for the Degree of LL. B. should continue to be a two years' course, with the option of the students to take it in three years instead of two, as at present; that the course should not at present be enlarged, nor the work now required of the student for his degree (to any extent) increased, but that it is very desirable that the classes, and especially the Junior Class, should as far as practicable be divided into smaller sections, without substantially increasing the work of the professors.

2. That the Vincent L. Bradford professorship of Constitutional and International Law, as provided for in the will of Vincent L. Bradford, deceased, be established.

3. That the executive committee is authorized to elect a professor for said chair to serve during the coming year: fix his salary, and to assign to him his duties—the permanent filling of the chair to be taken up by the Board either at its meeting next October or the next annual meeting as may seem best.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Board, the executive committee, at a meeting on June 27, took the following action:

Resolved, That Mr. Robert W. Withers be selected to fill the new chair of law recently created by the Board during the year beginning July 1, 1912, with the understanding that if the relation proves mutually satisfactory, this committee will recommend last be elected permanently to said chair at the next annual meeting of the Board.

The newly elected professor is an alumnus of Washington and Lee, having taken his law degree with the class of 1905. While in college he was known as an exceptionally bright and successful student. Since his graduation Mr. Withers has practiced his profession in Bedford City with a large measure of success, and he is recognized as one of the most prominent young lawyers in the State. He is a nephew of Dean Martin P. Burks of the Washington Lee Law School.

Progressives to Meet in Roanoke

Thomas Lee Moore of Roanoke, Virginia member of the Progressive National Committee, has issued a call for a State conference or mass meeting to be held in Roanoke July 30, noon, to name delegates to the National Convention, which will assemble in Chicago, August 5. State electors are also to be named, and such other business as may come up will be disposed of.

As the Progressives of this State are without organization, or a party law, it is recommended that they immediately take such steps locally as may seem best in their several counties, cities or other subdivisions to organize for the purpose of sending representative citizens to the State conference. In the absence of time or opportunity for local organization any citizen or citizens who may be inclined so to do can, however, attend the conference.

An occasional failure encourages the hustler to make a more strenuous effort.